Amusements, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, -English Opera: "Satanella." BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Henry VIII." Mise Cushman FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-" Eileen Oge." Florence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. — Opera Bouffe: "La Perichole," Mile Aimee. NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "The Streets of New-York."

OLYMPIC THEATER.-"Humpty Dumpty." Fox. STADT THEATER. - German Opera: "Stradella." STRINWAY HALL .- Dolby's Ballad Concert.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.-Burlesque and Panto-WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Jealous Wife."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third-ave. and

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between second and Third-aves. FASHION COURSE.-Grand Military Festival and SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, etc.

Ansiness Notices.

DONATION DAY.—Aid for the Union Home for Sutisees' and Sallers' Ornbaus. The public are carnestly luvited to attent the highly interesting performance at the Fashion Course, on Wednesday, Oct. 11. In order that every man, woman and child may witness the Ornbans' jublice, the gates will be open to all without charge. Free eduntation for that day; come and help the jublice. Those who can afford to contribute a donation will find bores at each entrance in which they can deposit under charge of committees, but no one will be allowed to solicit donations, the manager preferring to trust to the liberality of visitors. THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE .-

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

Seven lives were lost by the sinking of a vessel in Yarmouth, Eng. —— One of the leaders in the attacks on the German residents in Lyons, has been arrested. —— The workmen of Ghent are on a strike. - The new Cabinet of Spain is not in working order yet. More reenforcements are to be sent to Cuba. ==== Two convents in Rome have been occupied by Italian troops. The King of Bweden has expressed his regrets concerning the defeat of the Army bill.

Four entire business blocks have been burned in Chicago, involving a loss of \$300,000. —— Two Mormon leaders were arrested on Saturday. —— The forest fires in Wisconsin are still raging, 30 lives being lost in Pen saukie. --- The Committee in the Episcopal Convention in Baltimore recommend the abolition of the Ritualistic ceremonies.

John H. Keyser publishes a card explaining his action in connection with the Tammany frauds. = ditional charges of forgery are made against the late County Auditor and others. ==== The Reform delegates have issued an address concerning their action at Rochester. === The Fall race meeting opened at Jerome Park. - Charges of insolvency are brought against the Third-ave. Savings Bank. - An Essex-st, saloon keeper killed his wife and then banged himself, - Gold, 1141. 115, 1141. Thermometer-Saturday, 60°, 63°, 58° Sunday, 60°, 64°, 57°.

The Court of Revision in France has refused to commute the sentence of Rossel, and once more adjudges him to the scaffold. This imitation of Napoleonic policy is perhaps harmoniously accompanied by active measures 'aken to prevent a Napoleonic conspiracy.

Three hundred Belgian workmen are now on a strike, with what is certainly a very comprehensive platform of grievances. They insist upon being allowed to fix the number of hours of labor and also the rate of wages. which would, of course, settle everything if generally adopted.

News from Yokohama of the 13th September reports a startling and important revolution in the social and political constitution of Japan. The Government is said to have issued a decree abolishing the rank of Daimios. No such daring attempt to make a democracy out of a feudal empire has ever been seen in modern times.

We publish this morning in another column a description of that noble fountain for which the City of Cincinnati is indebted to the liberality and public spirit of Henry Probasco, esq. It is rare that great wealth falls into hands which are able and willing to do so much for the beauty and just pride of the city wherein it is acquired.

The Italian Parliament is to meet in Rome about the middle of November. Among other points in which the State is asserting its independence of the Church, it is related that two convents have been taken for barracks by the troops of Victor Emanuel. The ecclesiastics, on the approach of the troops, reversed the Ciceronian dictum, and the gowns yielded to arms.

While some of the members of the new Spanish Government have made haste to notify their reactionary principles to the world, Minister Candau has made his first days in office memorable by the announcement that as long as the Internationals obey the laws there is no justification for the attempt to crush them. It is refreshing to see one Cabinet Minister for whom the Red Specter has no ter-

The Reform movement against the manifold villainies of Tammany municipal government sweeps on, growing every day in volume, complexity, and force. Ample evidence we have already that the City has been robbed of tens of millions. Messrs. Donnarumma, Keyser, Schuyler, and others are now furnishing specific testimony which ought to bring complete exposure and merited punishment to guilty individuals. The prospect of a union of nearly all the political organizations hostile to Tammany is said to be favorable. We may reasonably hope that the election a month from now will voting than could have been expected had the alone would be an immense accession of force man could be New-York's Atterney-Ceneral. | ferent organization and forms of declaration

more Assemblymen from this City to represent the tax-paying classes at Albany.

A fatality of conflagrations seems to rest upon Chicago. Just a year ago the magnificent Drake Block, one of the finest business structures on the Continent, was destroyed; on Saturday night a wide-spread fire consumed some \$300,000 of property, and this morning, as we go to press, another fire of apparently equal extent is devastating the Western Di- their bringing a single thief to condign punvision.

The London press is undergoing one of its periodical visitations of conscience over the lack of an international law of copyright. It seems also to be myopic in its observations. It sees very plainly the crimes of Tremont-st. and Franklin-square, but never cares to talk about the piracy of American books by English publishers. Still, as we are much more anxious that the question be properly put in Washington than in London, we hail every piracy which appears in the English capital as a means of grace for the authors and publishers of this country.

On Sept. 28 we announced the flight of Andrew J. Garvey, and stated that he had made over all his property to his brother John, by assignment dated the 21st September. He also constituted the said John Garvey his attorney, the power of attorney being signed by himself and Isabella his wife, and acknowledged before and delivered in presence of Charles F. Wells, Notary Public. In the light of recent developments, it is to be hoped that proper steps have been taken to secure the presence of those who may hereafter be wanted, before any more of them get away.

An impertinent correspondent inquires what service Mr. A. Melvin Knapp, son of Shepherd Knapp, performs in the office of the Surrogate for the salary of \$4,000, which he receives in regular monthly installments from that office? Also, what services Mr. Arthur Wallack, son of Lester Wallack, renders for his \$1,800 per annum? Likewise, what Mr. Roosevelt, a son of ex-Judge Roosevelt, does in the Surrogate's office to entitle him to \$1,500 per annum of the people's money? We are not familiar with the routine of the Surrogate's office, and therefore respectfully refer our correspondent to Mr. Surrogate Hutchings for the information he seeks.

Mr. John H. Keyser complains that his act, in placing \$650,000 in the hands of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz for the security of the City, has been wrongly styled an act of restitution, and interpreted as involving a confession. We shall be glad at whatever more favorable construction the case may bear; but Mr. Keyser should understand that he can only clear his own name and vindicate the friends who have had faith in him by going into the witness box and telling what he knows. He has made the City safe, so far as his own transactions may be involved; now let him regain confidence by exposing the robbers who still riot in their gains.

THE ROCHESTER SURRENDER.

If there be one elector of our State who does not already know that William M. Tweed was the dictator and master of the late Democratic State Convention, we ask him to consider its sayings and doings with regard to the post of Attorney-General. That office was once the goal of an honorable ambition, and its occupant is still the official or titular chief of the New-York Bar. There was a time when even Charles O'Conor might have been honored by it; there was never a time when he would not have honored it. Ask each of the five or six thousand lawyers who practice in our State-"Who stands, all things considered, first among you?"-and every one but himself would unhesitatingly answer, "Charles O'Conor." He has won this proud effective study and labor, during which he has been pitted against all the great jurists in the nation, from Daniel Webster and George Wood down to their living successors, and has not, for the last twenty years, been overmatched by the best of them. Ever decided in his political convictions and fearless in their expression, he has always commanded the respect and esteem of his lifelong adversaries, and was never even suspected of a dishonorable act or purpose. Had he been nominated for Attorney-General, the Democratic ticket would have received at least Ten Thousand legal votes that will now be withheld from it.

That Mr. O'Conor does not want the office, all understand. That he would have declined it, had it been made and firged upon him, by no means follows. The legal knowledge which must cost a younger counselor many nights of hard study, he already possesses. That Gen. Barlow or Mr. Champlain must work hard to fulfill the responsibilities of that office, may be ever so true; yet it does not follow that Mr. O'Conor need do so. One hour's work per day by him in that post would have been worth the best day's work of almost any of his

And it is indispensable to the thorough exposure and punishment of the thieves who have stolen our City poor that the Attorney-General should be their determined, unpurchasable foe. Nay, more; he must be a man who can go into any Court and demand an unfamiliar process or remedy, saying, " I "know this to be the law; I stake my repu-"tation upon it"-and have his requisition conceded. He is the man of all men to know just what to do, and then to be sure of his power to do it. A judge might be ever so corrupt, not to say incompetent, yet would fear to disobey or baffle the People of New-York when, through their Attorney-General, Charles O'Conor, they appeared at his bar to demand that their stolen property be promptly restored and the thieves sent to State prison. Hence, we are confident that, had the nomination been heartily tendered, Mr. O'Conor, though he might not have retained the office more than a single year, would have felt constrained by his sense of duty to accept it. And the knowledge of his preëminent fitness is so general that he would progressive action on the part of the State. have received tens of thousands of Republican

Mr. Marshall B. Champlain is as conspicuously unqualified for the post as Mr. O'Conor is fitted for it. He ranks as a lawyer as far below Gen. Barlow as Mr. O'Conor does above him. He is a man whom it would have been morally impossible to make Attorney-General of our State under any Constitution she ever ernment support. This was not enough; and endured but that which now curses her with mediocrity in every post but those coveted and be less vitiated by false counting and illegal filled by rascality. It would have been impossible for John Jay or DeWitt Clinton to the Church itself, which were with them matpower of the Ring remained unshaken. This conceive that so small a lawyer and small a ters of conscience. For this latter object, dif-

surely give them one or two Senators and the Ring which has stolen the Eric Railroad, whereof Wm. M. Tweed is a chief. He is Tweed's man, and Tweed will never be prosecuted to any purpose so long as Champlain is Attorney-General. We have great respect for our Committee of Seventy, its lawyers and its doings; but until they have a District-Attorney to frame and press indictments and an Attorney-General to prosecute peculators and public robbers in the name and behalf of the People, we can have but faint hopes of ishment. We honor them for their efforts; we entreat them to persevere and the public to support and cheer them on; but let Marshall B. Champlain be reëlected, and you will see no Municipal robber looking through prisonbars for the next two years. Is it possible that such a functionary should be reëlected in a crisis like this?

THE UTAH TRIALS. The dispatches and letters from Utah which we publish to-day indicate a steady and sure progress of the proceedings recently initiated against the Mormon leaders for polygamy and disregard of National and Territorial law. Up to Saturday the action of the Grand Jury was supposed to have been directed wholly to the punishment of Brigham Young and his associates for the infraction of the Territorial statute making punishable "lascivious co-"habition with several women;" but, to the surprise of the Salt Lake people, Henry W. Lawrence, one of the leading dissenters from Brigham Young's Church, was at the same time arrested with George Q. Cannon, the editor of The Descret News, and the principal spokesman for Brigham Young.

This very prudent as well as very just procedure on the part of the Grand Jury will rob the Mormon leaders of their principal cry of "persecution;" for now here is indicted, arrested, and held for appearance, beside one of the leading apostles, a gentleman opposed to the Mormon Church; and what makes the occurrence still more interesting and very significant is the fact that Mr. Harrison, the associate of Godbe, was a member of the Grand Jury that indicted the wealthiest man of the Liberal movement and his own close personal friend. This arrest of Lawrence shows the determination of the Court to deal with polygamy in a spirit of fairness. Mr. Lawrence is only the husband of two wives, and is a proper person to be the first dealt with, as he has wealth that can procure the best legal defense and test the constitutionality of the law; but it is a great pity that Mr. Godbe sailed on Saturday for Europe, as he, with his four wives, would have been a still better subject to have appeared in court by the

side of the aged prophet and patriarch. The reported "incendiary talk" of Mackenzie, the private secretary of Brigham Young, has the significance of being a reflection of Brigham himself, as every one familiar with Mormon discipline knows that no one has any liberty to 'express a personal opinion upon a matter that affects the people. Whatever he has threatened was said for a purpose; but with the knowledge of the recent Rebellion in his mind. Young cannot be so insane as to mean more than the continuance of that policy of bravado which he has always found so effective.

After the arrival of the United States troops in Utah in 1858 and the successful establishment of a new Governor over the Territory, and new Federal officers to administer law, Brigham Young confessed that all his warlike speeches and assembling of troops in Echo Cañon were only for effect. It is to be hoped that the present flood of injudicious eloquence has no other meaning. If, however, the seditious language continues to threaten the publie peace it might require the attention of Gov. Woods and Judge McKean.

That our next Legislature will be Republican, we cannot doubt; that it will be antieminence by forty years of earnest, devoted, Ring, we regret to say, is not nearly so cor- ful macality. The crime of stealing is old as tain. Nearly every rotten rascal in our party is seeking a legislative nomination, in the evident belief that our Municipal thieves will badly need a dozen Republican votes next Winter, and will be constrained to pay fancy prices for them. It seems to be understood that Republicans "on the make" will have never before were and are not likely to be again.

Now we cannot name these villains separately, and characterize them as they deserve, because we cannot prove what is yet matter of notoriety, and our denunciation of them would be used to damage the good and true men whose names are associated with theirs on Republican tickets. We choose to say instead to the electors of every county and district, "Inquire for yourselves; ascertain which are trustworthy and which corrupt among the candidates presented for your suffrages, and vote for no thief, no matter how strongly pressed to do so. If you find the name of a thief on the ballot you propose to vote, be sure to erase it and substitute that of an honest man. Listen to no sophistry as to the damage your party will austain by this course: if damage there should be, they are responsible for it who nominate bad men, not you who defeat them. Only let them be beaten for two or three years, and these knaves will be tired of buying nominations and the wire-workers still more tired of nominating them."

A party man can render his party no better service than to beat its candidates who are thieves. And this year, especially, it is of far greater consequence that the Legislature to be chosen shall be upright and incorruptible than that a majority shall be of this party or of that. Heed no importunity to "stand by the 'ticket," but knock the thieves!

THE PROTESTING CATHOLICS AT MUNICH. We found in the recent receipt of reports from the Congress of Roman Catholic Bishops, at Fulda, an opportunity to review the course of the Döllinger movement in Germany, to point out the important concessions it had forced from the adherents of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and to show how it had afforded the long-sought occasion for firm

A very brief history of the controversy served to show that the Old Catholics-for so the adherents of the Döllinger party have justly named themselves—had fought a good fight for reform and liberal Catholicism; but the results, until the meeting of the Bishops, had been made definite and visible principally in political affairs, and by means of Govthe leaders of the party felt that they had seen the political effects of their protests before they had accomplished the reforms in

the aid of the German Cabinets. What Catholic dogmas the Old Catholics accepted, and what they desired to reject and do away with, must be accurately and authoritatively defined. A preliminary convention of the leaders of the party, held in Heidelberg several weeks ago, resolved upon calling a general Congress of Old Catholics in Munich during the present month. This Congress has held its session, and we already have a brief summary of the creed it has adopted.

The Old Catholics repudiate the dogma of Papal Infallibility and the dogma giving to the Pope the prerogative of supreme jurisdiction. They base their belief on the canons and decrees of the Council of Trent, to all of which they give adherence. They favor the abolition of the order of Jesuits.

These declarations were but confirmations and definitions of the policy they had pursued throughout the controversy; but the Congress adopted, in addition to these, resolutions indicating a spirit so liberal and true as to call forth earnest hopes of new unity and progress. These resolutions embody the belief of the Congress that the time is not far distant when there may be possible a gradual union of the old Catholic party with the Greek Church in its various forms; and not this only, but they express the hope of the leaders of this movement of reform that ere long an agreement may be reached, if ever so gradually, between the protesting branch of the Roman Catholic body and actually Protestant Churches-especially, perhaps, the Episcopal Churches of England and America. Comment seems needless on this hope, the influence of which must be so wide-spreadthe result of which would be so far beyond prophecy. But the fact that Catholics should even have given it expression marks an era in religious history.

OUR AMERICAN ALADDINS.

If any minute record of these times is preserved to a remote posterity, there will be some difficulty in finding just place for those who are to-day prominent examples of the suddenness with which men acquire great wealth and a certain influence in public affairs. The curious student of A. D. 2000, who would draw some lesson from the history of New-York in the Nineteenth Century, will be sorely puzzled over these fungoid growths, these American Aladdins, who fill a large space in the public eye, and exercise a power in civil affairs which the severity of the times has denied to better men. Aladdin was made rich in a single night, and, by using his wealth and cunning, gained a princess for his bride and shared in the honors of the State. Whether his rapid fall and after disgrace shall be paralleled in the career of any of our fraudulent princes, we cannot tell. Their brazen record s yet incomplete. But to what notorious character in history or fable shall he liken William M. Tweed, or Thomas Murphy, or James Fisk, jr. 7 In what passage of this curiously wicked world have flourished characters like these ! It seems impossible that any race or any form of national life should have produced such phenomena; and we may sometimes wonder why an all-wise Providence has permitted the existence and outward prosperity of men who defraud the general good and debauch the public morals; but then Satan was "by merit raised" to his bad eminence; we consider the painted hag who flaunts her shame in the eyes of honest day; so we are

silent and wait the end. Perhaps, after all, there is a certain secret satisfaction in knowing that our American institutions-if we may so accuse them-which have produced the greatest virtues, the most exalted patriotism, and the noblest patterns of rugged life, have likewise brought forth the most audacious scamps. It is something to say then, besides owning the most prodigious cataracts, the tallest trees, the longest rivers, the broadest lakes, the widest and most diversified domain, we have furnished the world with the most notable examples of mighty and successsin; but to steal on a gigantic scale is in som sense a fine art. Tweed is as much a greater man than the Tammany henchman who robbed a bank of six or seven paltry hundreds of dollars as Brinvilliers is greater than Polly Bodine, or an artistic Thug is more than a brawling butcher of Cow Bay; and here lies the danger such chances in either House next Winter as of these larger rascals. The audacity of their crimes blunts, in some sort, the moral sense, and men admire and envy while they shudder. We alter Porteus's line, and declare that "one theft does make a villain, millions a hero."

Yet, we must take some shame to ourselves and to our race when we remember that the chief characteristic of these men of sudden wealth and influence is their vulgarity. We have historic record of many whose great riches and dissolute lives remind us of our American Aladdins. Alcibiades was as ambitious and prodigal as Fisk; he had his Timandra, though it is not said that she ever refused asylum to his gum shoes. It was remarked of Alcibiades, too, that he very happily lisped the truth, and that can never be said of Murphy, whose glue and shoddy army hats dissolved in the rains of Virginia. Tweed has taken all of the City's funds; but of the rich and rapid Athenian it was only charged by Phear that he took some of the gold and silver dishes of the Commonwealth to use on his own table. Fisk goes to war with matchless regimentals, multitudinous attendance, and Sardanapalian banquetings. Alcibiades had a Cupid painted on his shield, and complained that the planks of his war-galley were too uneven for his luxurious repose; but he fought bravely, won many victories, and never was compelled, so far as we know, to hide in back-yards, or scale fences, or disguise himself with a blackened mustache, to escape an imaginary pursuer. When Alcibiades, in a drunken frolic, took half of Anytus's plate, his friend said it was a moderate offense, as he might have taken all; Tweed would have been more grasping. The nephew of Peri-cles was accused of defacing the effigies of the gods; Murphy daubed the defenders of his country with glue and shoddy. Alcibiades cut off his dog's tail that the Athenians, compassionating the ill-used brute. might say nothing worse of his master; Tweed proposes to himself a statue of brass and gives a beggarly moiety of his plunder to the poor, that, discussing these, we may not see where his right hand goes while his left is thus employed. Possibly, Murphy may see, in his intimacy with the President, some likeness of that friendship of Socrates which ennobled Alcibiades before he was grown unscrupulous and chameleon-like; but we discover no paral-

No, we shall examine history in vain for any examples of such vulgar display and undeserved acquisition as distinguish our representative pretenders. When ignorant, mean, and low men climb to be controllers of mighty corporations, engineers of vast political mato the anti-Tammany organizations, and would be Marian and tool of | were necessary from those which had secured chinery, the keepers of a great city, and the the three miles of line completed.

in mercenary selfishness.

associates and intimates of rulers of the Republic, we may well believe that these things are of the new era; they were impossible in the olden time; and let no man therefore decide that these fungi have no use but to exude a deadly principle. We must not be in haste to draw the lesson of their unfinished lives. Bad men, like good men, are born to serve a purpose that outlasts their Tweed, with his historic diatime. mond, his yachts, villas, and prodigality of expenditure; Murphy, blooming in the sunshine of political favor, consorting with the President, and scattering official patronage with vulgar ostentation; Fisk, with his gold lace, liveried flunkies, great railroad and steamboat plunder, actresses and regimentthese all may have, when their career is run, some wholesome lesson for those who shall come after. And even now, while we laugh at Tweed's clumsy ignorance in adopting the armorial bearings of a marquis, at Murphy's pretending to write letters which he can scarcely read, at Fisk's burlesque of gentlemanliness, we may see that the painful exhibition of these creatures of a day shows us how poor and mean are wealth, conspicuousness, and political preferment, when not adorned by virtue, refinement, and culture.

The Springfield Republican says of the Democratic State ticket:

counting, as in 1868.

"A XXIst Ward Republican" writes us from Brooklyn that he and others don't like Mr. A. M. Bliss, and that they detest the Brooklyn Water-Board. As they have a perfect right to dislike Mr. Bliss, and nobody asks them not to hate the Water-Board, we perceive nothing to dispute about.

The fact that Miss Charlotte Cushman is attracting crowded houses, at Edwin Booth's Theater, in a Shakespearean character, is an agreeable indication of the pure taste of at least a portion of the community. It shows a capacity for thoughtful admiration of intellectual art, such as ought greatly to cheer the devotees of acting and the sympathetic friends of the stage. Such a personation as Miss Cushman's Queen Katharine can only be appreciated by persons who are capable of exaltation above trivial matters, abnegation of self, and comprehension of grandeur and of anguish. Shakespeare has lavished a prodigious mental vigor and a lovely refinement of feeling upon the portraiture of Queen Katherine; and, therefore, to sympathize with her character, her noble assertion of virtuous womanhood, and her awfully desolate griefover insulted purity, and a royal life ruined by highhanded power-is to rise into a mood of feeling far loftier than that of every-day. Very many persons have shown this capacity of sympathy, in their attendance on the true, tender, and grand impersona tion that is given by Miss Cushman: and this may be accepted as a most auspicious sign of the current state of public feeling with regard to the drama We record it, with profound satisfaction, and ear nestly wish there were many more tokens, of like import, to hail with a glad welcome.

Facts are undoubtedly more valuable than falsehoods, whether they are brought to bear upon the Female Suffrage question or some other. To Chicago lately returned one Mrs. Tracy Cutler from a tour along or adown the Pacific slope. Calling a meeting of her Suffrage sisters, she told them that Female Voting was working beautifully in Wyoming and Utah. At Laramie a grand jury of women had shut up every whisky-shop. Whereupon somebody writes to The Chicago Times that he is just from Laramie; that every shop there is a whisky-mill; and if they shut up at night it is only to resume business in the morning; while the same thing is true, we are sorry to be informed, of Cheyenne. Then in Utah, as Mrs. Tracy Cutler declared, "the women vote independently of their husbands;" but The Times writer, speaking of what he knows, reioins that "there are not lifteen women in the le ritory of Utah who have cast a vote at all." Verily, here are differences of assertion which it is not easy to reconcile. Nor do we exactly understand what this horrid man means when he says that "though Mrs. Cutler knew that there was not a word of truth in what she said, undoubtedly she believed every word she was saying." This is very mysterious, and argues a psychological propensity which, if exhibited by a man, might impair his character for truth and veracity.

systems has often been felt, but it has never been frankly avowed, except by an odd sect called Devil Worshipers in some countries, and by other names lsewhere. But Elder Cannon, the great Mormon gun, told a mass meeting of his brethren in Salt Lake City, on the 5th inst., that "the Devil was not dead, for they were not yet perfect, and his services could not be dispensed with." This is about equivalent to saying that if there were no sin, there could be no good people, and some might go so far as to say that if there were no Hell there could be no Heaven. There is something in this analogous to the argument of the supporters of Hanging, that A. should be hung for killing B. in order that C. may be deterred from killing D .- a piece of reasoning which up to this time we have never been able fully to comprehend. No doubt the doctrine of a personal Devil is a very convenient one, because it is easier to deal with the concrete than the abstract; but it seems to us that, after all, these material notions of the Infinitely Good and the Infinitely Bad are but mortifying confessions of human inability thoroughly to comprehend the spiritual.

This year there seems to be about as much horsetrotting at the Agricultural Fairs as ever, and the usual gathering of betting fast men upon the grounds. Bristol County Fair, at Taunton, Mass. held three days, and two and a half of these were given up to horse-racing. It is of no moral use to make the purses contended for small, for this does not, of course, prevent betting to any amount; and if racing is made the principal attraction, the assemblages are not agricultural in any sense of the word. So far as farm work is concerned, it is strength and not speed which is wanted in a horse; and we fancy Eclipse himself would have cut but a sorry figure in hay wagon.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, the head of a branch of the family to which the first President belonged. died on October 1, after a brief illness of congestive fever, at his residence near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He will be remembered as the most conspicuous of the gentlemen who were seized and held as hostages by John Brown in his famous raid on Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859. He possessed a valuable collection of relics of Washington, among others the elegant sword sent by Frederick the Great with the inscription "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

The successful extension of the telegraph line from Shanghai to Nagasaki places the world in communieation with that advanced post in the Pacific, while it offers a renewed incentive to American constructors to complete the world-encircling girdle, and give us more direct communication by way of San Francisco. Almost simultaneously railroads have entered the Japanese Isles, and the people are gazing with wonder at the locomotive which travels over

Mr. Carl Rosa has done what no other manager ever attempted in New-York, or, so far as we know, anywhere else. He has given ten performances of opera in a single week—five at the Academy of Music, four at the Stadt Theater, and one in Brooklyn. They have

"If it is successful, it will be through the continuance of the crass stupidity and incredible bungling of the other side.

-The Democratic State ticket triumphed in this State in 1868 through simple, naked, gigantic swindling in casting and counting the votes. How does The Republican know that it will not be so this year? We believe that ticket will be badly beaten; but, if elected at all, it will be by wholesale repeating and false

The absolute value of the Devil in most religious

lel in an association which has its foundation

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE OPERA-MRS, VAN ZANDT-SATANELLA-WACHTEL-CONCERTS TO COME.

been attended by remarkably large audiences, and must have yielded the bold impressario a handsome pecuniary result, which he has certainly fairly earned. For giving at least in his series of English operas - the carefulness of preparation, the completeness of cast, and the liberal and tasteful mise en scene which we have long demanded he has presented English opera in a style hitherto unknown in New-York. He crowned a suc Friday night with the best and brightest representation of "Martha" we have ever seen. The rain torrents all the evening; but the Academy was prowded to the utmost; men thronged the lobby, and ladies sat patiently on the steps of the aisles. The merits of the four artists who have so often sung the leading parts of this opera together under Mr. Rosa's baton require no commendation now; we need only say that they were all at their best on Friday, and w called over and over again. Madame Parena Rosa never ang with more delicacy or acted with more spirit. Mrs. Soguin's welcome face was seen for the first time this season, and her beautiful voice gave the aria at the beginning of the third act with even more than usual sweetness and expression. Mr. Castle, we thought, showed a finer culture than he is commonly credited with possessing; Mr. Campbell's voice was in excellent condition; while in the smaller parts Mr. Seguin and Mr. Hall contributed a great deal to the general good effect. But perhaps it was the orchestra, the chorus, and the accessories which deserved the highest praise Mr. Rosa's forty players seem to improve every night. They gave a new meaning and a redoubled rich. ness to the familiar score of Flotow's popular work, and in the celebrated finale of the third act orchestra, chorus, and principals cooperated so well that theretwas an en thusiastic demand for a repetition. The chorus is remarkable for its volume and good quality of itone and its careful training; while to complete the happy change from the old order of things, it is richly clad find in all respects presentable. The Fair scene was adorned with some novel and amusing properties, and the Hunting chorus gave an opportunity for the exhibition of superb dresses and the introduction of some live horses, -to say nothing of the highly intelligent and sociable jackass presented earlier in the evening. In a word, the performance was excellent all through,-from the singing of the prima donna down to the smallest contribution of the stage manager and the property nan. The matinée perform ance on Saturday was a very successful repetition of "The Daughter of the Regiment." To-night Mrs. Van Zandt will make her first appearance. Balfe's opers of "Satanella," which has been chosen for the occasion, has never been sung in the United States, though some of its best music (such as The Power of Love") is familiar to our drawing rooms It is one of the later works of the facile composer of 'The Enchantrees" and "The Bohemian Girl," having been first performed at Covent Garden in 1858. If the libretto does not claim a place in dramatic literature, we on say of it that it is the work of skillful playwrights, and that it tells an interesting and pretty story. from the pens of Edward Falconer (the well-known author of "Peep o' Day") and Mr. A. Harris. The moral which their verses point is the saving and purifying power of love, and the lesson is conveyed through the medium of a romanticitale, abounding with demons, incantations, and magic changes. Count Rupert, ruined at the gaming-table, is discarded by a coquette, Stella, whom he was about to marry, and withdraws to an abandoned tower, the sole remnant of his fortune. There a chance discovery of ooks of magic and the recital by his servant, Karl, of an old family legend, induces him to invoke the aid of the powers of darkness. While Rupert lies in a trance the fiend Arimanes appears, with a female demon, Satanella, to whom is intrusted the task of winning Rupert's soul. In the garb of a page, Safanella becomes the Count's attendant; but in the assault upon his soul she loses her own heart. The power of love awakens in her the woman's nature which hell has not wholly destroyed, and instead of seeking his destruction, she seeks to win his affections. His wealth having been magically restored, Stella now returns to him; but Salanella gives Rupert a cap which enables him, not ex-actly to tell the truts, but to hear it, and his heartless mistress is obliged unconsciously to exhibit herself in her true character. His eyes are opened not only to the deceitfulness of Stella but to the charms of his fostersister, Lelia, who has loved thim secretly for years. All is prepared for their wedding, when Stella bribes a crew of pirates to carry Lelia off to sea. Saturella bribes them to carry off Siella also, and vailing herself closely takes Lelia's place in the bridal procession. At the church door she is struck down by a thunderbolt, and sinks to the infernal regions. Arimanes, incensed at her failure, condemns her to an eternity of ten-fold greater torture than before, but consents to grant her one more trial, and sends her back to earth. Meanwhile Lelia has been carried to Tunis and offered for sale in the slavemarket, where the Vizier bids for her. Rupert, who has followed in the character of a Greek merchans bids against him until he has exhausted all his fortune. At this moment Sala dress of a woman, and offers to help him on the usual diabolical conditions, to which Eupers readily consents. The bond is signed. Saturella fascinates the Vizier with song, and obliges him to set Lelia at liberty, and send her back to Europe with the Count. Restored to their presents the bond and demands Count Rupert's soul. But the influence of Lelia's pure and holy passion again arouses her woman's nature. She resolves to sacrifice herself and destroy the fatal compact. The scroll is committed to the flames. Over the burning paper Satanella predicts her own fate:

My mortal form shall pass away

As it expires; my spirit then resume The fiend's dread shape, and suffer tenfold doom. But that one act of heroism has saved her. She is no longer a demon, but a loving and penitent woman. She her, and as the curtain falls upon the tableau, the melody of "The Power of Love" is repeated by an invisible chorus. The principal characters in this effective story

Satanella Mrs. Van Zandt
Letia Miss Clara Dorta
Stella Mrs. Aynsiey Cook
Count Euperi Mr. Castle
Arimanes Mr. Campbell
Hortensius, (the Count's Tutor) Mr. Seguin
Bracachio, (the Pirate Chief) Mr. G. F. Hail

-Herr Wachtel's engagement has aroused a new life in the dingy and remote Stadt Theater. The largest audiences that building has ever contained gathered there on Wednesday and Friday of last week, and we see no reason why the series of performances should not rus on for the rest of the Winter. Since we last wrote of this remarkable artist he has been heard in one more character-Fra Diarolo. It gives us no reason to modify our former judgment. The same bright, clear, and virile voice, the same magnetic vivacity of style, and the same One dramatic instincts, which we admired in his three earlier personations, charmed us also in this. His Fre Diavolo is the picture-que and spirited work of a real artist. In the midst of the medicerity which surrounds it, this one character blazes like a diamond. So com pletely does Herr Wachtel fill the imaginations of his udience, that no one has thought it worth while to criticise the company by which he is supported, and no one seems to care whether it does well or ill.

-The Dolby Concerts, which are to begin this evening promise an entirely new sensation. There is no question about the rank of Mr. Santley, who, by common consent, is one of the truest artists of our time, and what we know, by repute ar experience, of the other members of the company, ancourages us to hope for a most enjoyable performance. The quintette have had the great advantage of singing frequently together so that we shall probably hear from them a careful interpretation of the deliguiful old English gives and ballads which are so atrange to American concert-rooms. The folos choses by Mr. Santley for this evening are Handel's "O Ruddler than the Cherry," Wallace's "The Bellringer," and Ar-

diti's "The Stirrup Cup."

— In another week Mrs. Moulton will display upon the — In another week Mrs. Moulton will display how public stage those rich gifts and accomplishments which have so long been celebrated in fashionable society on both sides of the Atlantic. Her appearance at Steinway Hall will be awaited with eager curtosity. Eulogy has been exhausted in the current descriptions of her voice and style of singing, and the most eminent masters of Europe have paid her the bonor of their homage. How far the singer who has charmed the drawing-room may be able to satisfy the exactions of a great public audience remains of course to be discovered; but it is certain that Mrs. Moulton will not lack a brilliant reception and a plesty of listeners.

THE DRAMA.

THEATERS IN GENERAL.

Wallack's Theater becomes the center of attention to-night, on account of the announced entrance there of Miss Pleasy Mordaunt of London. She will mact Mrs. Oakley, in Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife." "Henry VIII." will be kept on the stage of Hooth's Theater for another week, Miss Cushman P'a)-ing Queen Katharine and Mr. Creswick playing Cardinal